

National Reporting on CSD 16

This Trade Union Grid Review

http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpO_8Ad1.EN.pdf

Countries which have already submitted their National Reports

Europe	Africa	Asia	West Asia	America
1. Austria	18. Ghana	20. Cambodia	25. Jordan	27. El Salvador (Spanish)
2. Bulgaria	19. Mali	21. Fiji	26. Israel	28. Mexico (Spanish)
3. Croatia		22. Kazakhstan		29. Colombia (Spanish)
4. Czech Republic		23. Nauru		30. Canada
5. Estonia		24. Republic of Korea		
6. Finland				
7. France				
8. Germany				
9. Hungary				
10. Iceland				
11. Lithuania				
12. Norway				
13. Poland				
14. Serbia				
15. Slovakia (no content)				
16. Spain (Spanish)				
17. Sweden				

This document gives an overview on which countries report on issues of concern to the trade unions for the CSD 16 (Agriculture, Land, Desertification and Drought, and Africa). Until now, only 30 reports including the one of the European Union have been submitted. The reports varied profoundly in their structure, quality, and size. The following statements concern only these 30 reports.

Trade Unions, ILO-standards or the term decent work were not mentioned in any of the reports submitted. Workers are seldomly named as own group in rural areas or the agriculture. The focus lied clearly on farmers, further small farmers and their families. In some cases, even if measures taken for the development of the rural area were not exclusively implemented for workers but had an interesting and for trade unions a desirable impact I also added it to the table. For example, health issues seldomly had a focus on occupational health and safety. Rather governments aim to improve the general public health situation. Also, pesticide reduction measures in agriculture were less an issue of occupational health than of environment and biodiversity protection. The same applies for measures and policies on capacity building.

Besides the affirmation of the protection of private land property land issues and the question of redistribution of land were generally not very elaborated. In Europe this question may not be as relevant as in some African, Asian and South American countries in terms of poverty and landlessness.

Further, there was no mention of Employee-Employer Projects or special initiatives and Partnerships important for trade unions. Therefore, I replaced these indicators by the importance of civil society or implication of various stakeholders in decision, research, policy projects. Most countries put efforts in the implication of the civil society and stakeholders, but alongside NGOs, business, and individuals, trade unions were not mentioned.

Countries which are members of the European Union highlighted the influence of the EU laws in agriculture and support programs for rural development. The EU common agricultural policy of 2003 was described as important change in agriculture policies. It stresses the combination of a strong market orientation and direct payments to farmers. The reports mentioned the necessity of capacity building for small and medium sized enterprises and entrepreneurship of farmers. Other important and repeating issues raised by most EU countries were the diversification of agriculture and the recognition of agriculture's multiple functions. Then, the importance of the agricultural and its subsequent processing industries for the national economy was stressed but there was no explicit discussion of worker's rights, participation etc. even if some countries, like Estonia, described detailed the amelioration in income schemes..

There was a clear tendency in the reports of Latin American countries to stress greater efforts on family economy for the development of rural sector population as well as a joint action for the eradication of poverty in rural areas. Biodiversity and occupational health were not covered by the Latin American countries' national reports (in this case: El Salvador, Mexico and Colombia). The eradication of poverty (largely, extreme poverty), job creation, and the creation of incentives to foster productive activities, were well-underlined.

Bioenergy was also raised by many countries. They pointed out the importance of bioenergy for alternative agricultural income and environmental friendly energy. Germany was the only country that made the connection between food security and bioenergy production.

When countries talked about their strategies for the development of the African continent they mostly always covered the fight against HIV/Aids and Malaria and the empowerment of the poor.

The second objective was to find data for the country profile reports. But, this was difficult. The data given in the national reports varied strongly in the different reports. Sometimes, there was no data at all or the data given was too outdated, especially in the reports of the African countries. If the reports delivered, in my view, necessary information for the country profile reports I wrote them under the tables of the countries.

EUROPE

European Union					
	Agriculture	Rural Development	Africa	Desertification / Drought	Land
Democratic Participation		x - building effective, accountable, decentralised and participatory institutions in developing countries			
Education / Capacity Building	x - Building Local Capacity for Employment	cf. Agriculture	x - to tackle the shortage of health workers in developing countries		
Occupational Health and Safety	x - food safety ; reduction of ammonia emissions and the sustainable use of pesticides	cf. Agriculture	x – General Health care support by financial aid to national, regional programs, NGOs, health research partnerships ; focus on HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis ; development of the Global Health Workforce Alliance		
Employment (Job Creation)	x - employment in rural areas and helping to reinforce the economic and social cohesion between groups and regions in line with Lisbon Strategy and Göteborg sustainability goals (second pillar of EU Common Agricultural Policy)	cf. Agriculture			
ILO-Standards/ OECD guidelines					
Implication of civil society/stakeholders	x-involvement of all stakeholders and civil society and their capacity building	x-cf agriculture	x-involvement of all stakeholders	x – fight land degradation ; sustainable use of natural resources as precondition of a greater social security	
Poverty Eradication	x – fighting rural poverty in			x - encouraging adaptation to	x – take into account of a

	developed and developing countries			the effects of climate change	repartition of land
Knowledge Transfer			x - improving access of African countries to international financial and insurance markets		
Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production	x - sustainable production of food and non-food products, safeguarding the countryside and providing environmental services	cf. Agriculture			
Water			x – ensure access to good quality drinking water ; equitable transboundary water resources management ; <i>EU Water Initiative</i>	x - fostering the emergence of a water-saving culture	x – fight against soil degradation
Migration					
Climate Change				x - European Climate Change Programme (ECCP) ; European Forest Monitoring System	
Biodiversity	x-protect and restore biodiversity				
Multifunctional character of rural areas	x- fulfil the multiple functions of agriculture				

- sub-Saharan Africa will miss the MDGs target for access to basic sanitation by more than two generations and will miss the MDG target for access to safe water by a generation
- 60 % of the population in the 27 Member States of the European Union (EU) living in rural areas, which cover 90 % of the territory
- UNCCD support in the period 2000-2003 in Africa, amounted to €631 Mill

Austria					
	Agriculture	Rural Development	Africa	Desertification / Drought	Land
Democratic Participation					
Education / Capacity Building				x-public awareness raising programs in Austria	
Occupational Health and Safety					

Employment (Job Creation)		x- diversify agricultural production systems			
ILO-Standards/ OECD guidelines					
Implication of civil society/stakeholders	x-occupational groups Austrian farm families as part of agricultural chamber				x- Land Planning and development of land resources involving all land stakeholders
Poverty Eradication					
Knowledge Transfer					
Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production	x-Ecological awareness among consumers				
Water					
Migration					
Climate Change	x-renewable sources of energy				
Biodiversity	x-agri-environmental measures on biodiversity				
Multifunctional character of rural areas	x- fulfil the multiple functions of agriculture				

-->The number of persons working in agriculture and forestry, calculated on the basis of annual work units (AWU), decreased by 1.0% to 187,253 AWU, of which 156,590 AWU were unpaid (family) workers.

--> In 2005 the income situation of holdings improved on average. With 19,843 euros the incomes from agriculture and forestry per holding were 2.3% higher than in 2004 and with 14,996 euros 5% higher for unpaid workers

Belgium					
	Agriculture	Rural Development	Africa	Desertification / Drought	Land
Democratic Participation		x-ensure people's participation and to promote human resource development for sustainable agriculture	xMeasures to strengthen participatory decision-making on the use of natural resource revenues		x-land consolidation projects
Education / Capacity Building	x-Vocational training and information campaigns, including the dissemination	x-Building Local Capacity for Employment and Diversification ; Improved	x-Empowerment of the poor ; Improving equitable access to		

	of scientific knowledge and innovative practices for those working in the agricultural, food and forestry sectors	access to basic services and infrastructure in rural areas (e.g. adequate shelter, education, health, sanitation)	education, health and other basic services		
Occupational Health and Safety	x-improving working conditions for those involved in agricultural and forestry activities		x-Health infrastructure improvements, urban and rural (Childhood vaccination, Effective measures in combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria prevention, Control of tuberculosis and other diseases)		
Employment (Job Creation)	x-facilitating diversification and innovation within farms and agri-foodstuffs companies (new products, new production processes..)	x-Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification ; Enhancement in sustainable tourism development			
ILO-Standards/ OECD guidelines					
Implication of civil society/stakeholders			x-efforts to include stakeholders in the conservation of environment ; support and cooperaton with stakeholders/civil society for the implementation of development policies		x- Land Planning and development of land resources involving all land stakeholders
Poverty Eradication		x-empowerment of people living in poverty and for their increased access to land and land tenure arrangements	x-Improving Food Security and Nutrition Policies and Programme Outreach		cf. rural development
Knowledge Transfer			xImproving access to modern energy services, clean water and sanitation		
Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption		x-Development of an integrated strategy for			

and production		controlling the allergen issue in the Belgian food and catering industry			
Water			cf. knowledge transfer		
Migration					
Climate Change	x-combating climate change by promoting the use of biomass for energy purposes				
Biodiversity	x-halting the decline of biodiversity				
Multifunctional character of rural areas	x- fulfil the multiple functions of agriculture				

- >46 % of the total surface area in Flanders is earmarked for agriculture, even though only 2.3 % of the overall working population is employed in the agricultural sector
- > The agricultural sector in Flanders accounts for 1.5 % of the region's gross domestic product, which is about 148 billion euro. However, in terms of Belgium's overall trade balance, the foreign farm trade represents about 11% of the positive margin, equal to 18.8 billion euro in 2002.
- >232 undertakings involved in organic farming cover an average organic area of 3.267 ha.

Bulgaria					
	Agriculture	Rural Development	Africa	Desertification / Drought	Land
Democratic Participation					
Education / Capacity Building				x - (institutional) capacity building for a consecutive and consistent land policy ; training on environment issues	
Occupational Health and Safety					
Employment (Job Creation)				x - National Employment Programme for unemployed individuals "Rehabilitation and Protection of Bulgarian Forest"	
ILO-Standards/ OECD					

guidelines					
Implication of civil society/stakeholders					
Poverty Eradication					
Knowledge Transfer					
Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production					x- Sustainable land management
Water				x –Technological solutions for decreasing water losses in soils and enhancement of water absorption capacity	
Migration					
Climate Change				x – introduction of a monitoring system and forecasting of weather and climate changes	
Biodiversity	x-Restoration and Protection of the Landscape Biodiversity				
Multifunctional character of rural areas					

Croatia					
	Agriculture	Rural Development	Africa	Desertification / Drought	Land
Democratic Participation					
Education / Capacity Building	x-Education, training, awareness-raising and capacity-building	x-Improved access to basic services and infrastructure in rural areas ; Empowerment of local rural communities, especially those living in poverty and their organizations. ; education, retraining and training			x-strengthening of public awareness on real land degradation
Occupational Health and Safety			x-Health infrastructure improvements, urban and rural ; Childhood vaccination programmes		

			; Effective measures in combating HIV/AIDS ; Malaria prevention and treatment		
Employment (Job Creation)		x-sustainable tourism development ; Additional employment opportunities and income for farmers and all people living in rural areas leading to improved living standards and working conditions;	x- promotion of sustainable tourism		
ILO-Standards/ OECD guidelines					
Implication of civil society/stakeholders					
Poverty Eradication	x-food security and safety ; ensuring an adequate living standard	x-Reduce regional disparities within the country by creating favourable conditions for social-economic development	x-reducing rural poverty ; Empowerment of the poor ; Improving equitable access to education, health and other basic services ; Improving access to energy services, clean water and sanitation		x-Access to land and property
Knowledge Transfer					
Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production					
Water	x-improve water management			x-reducing water loss from soils	
Migration		x-obtain data and reverse trend of migration to urban areas			
Climate Change					
Biodiversity	x-environmentally-sound agricultural pest control ; conservation and restoration of biodiversity	x-environmental protection measures in agricultural and forestry areas			x-soil/land protection and its sustainable management

Multifunctional character of rural areas	x- fulfil the multiple functions of agriculture				
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-->in 2001 according OECD standards, 91,6% of the total area was classified as rural and 8,4% as urban

-->out of the total 4,437.460 inhabitants, 47,6% lived in rural and 52,4% in urban areas

Czech Republic					
	Agriculture	Rural Development	Africa	Desertification / Drought	Land
Democratic Participation			x-gender mainstreaming		
Education / Capacity Building		x-Improvement of public amenities and services ; Support for education and qualification of labour forces	x- training of local workers ; elementary and secondary education with specialization on agriculture		
Occupational Health and Safety		x-ensuring public health	x-Stabilization of Families and Communities Suffering from HIV/AIDS		
Employment (Job Creation)		x-Diversification of economic activities, support for business conduct ; Support for production of renewable energy resources and their use ; Utilisation of cultural specifics of rural regions for tourism, improvement of public awareness on tourism potential			
ILO-Standards/ OECD guidelines					
Implication of civil society/stakeholders	x-cooperation of all the stakeholders involved in sustainable use of resources				
Poverty Eradication	x-food security	x-improvement of the quality of life in rural	cf. agriculture and rural development		
Knowledge Transfer			x-in the IT sector		
Changing unsustainable					

patterns of consumption and production					
Water				x- water sustainable management	
Migration		x-reverse urban migration			
Climate Change					
Biodiversity	x-protection of the environment	x-Support for non-productive function of agriculture and forestry			
Multifunctional character of rural areas	x- fulfil the multiple functions of agriculture				

-->agricultural land covers approximately half of the total area of the country

--> organic farming occupies 6% of total agricultural land area in 2004

-->Only one fourth (26.3 %) of the population, however, lives in rural municipalities (defined by a population less than 2000)

Estonia					
	Agriculture	Rural Development	Africa	Desertification / Drought	Land
Democratic Participation					
Education / Capacity Building	x- increasing vocational training capacities ; life-long learning	x-trend in agricultural education is thus the creation and development of multifunctional centres; provide in-service training for adults			
Occupational Health and Safety					
Employment (Job Creation)	Holiday in Countryside	X-diversification of agriculture; A survey conducted in 2006 showed that rural people consider the improvement of the physical and social environment the most			

		important issue			
ILO-Standards/ OECD guidelines					
Implication of civil society/stakeholders	x-it was not possible to take into account the social partners' proposal to extend the period of application for support for young farmers ; The Ministry of Agriculture is preparing a national sheries strategy and has involved the social partners of the sector – various sheries associations – in the drafting work	X-implication of non-profit rural and environment organizations in the preparation for the Rural development strategy			
Poverty Eradication	X food security		x- reducing global poverty ; environmentally sustainable development ; peace and stability, the granting of human rights, the development of democracy		
Knowledge Transfer					
Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production		X-satisfaction of consumer demand concering healthiness, quality and safety of food, improvement of the physical and social environment			
Water	X-improve water protection and storage				
Migration	x- One of the main reasons behind the rapid growth of the national average wages is that workers can move freely within the EU and seek more lucrative jobs. As a result of this development,				

	skilled workers are migrating to other countries				
Climate Change	x- implementation of the “Biomass Action Plan” 2005 of the -European Commission				
Biodiversity	Support of sustainable agriculture including organic farming, afforestation, co-existence of ordinary and organic products and genetically modified organisms ; Eco-labelling schemes for fisheries products ; defence of local diversity against invasive species; maintenance of semi-natural communities in the Natura area; preserve genetical richness of plants and animals and therefore preserving the cultural heritage				X-soilprotection, organic farming practices because More than one-third of agricultural land (more than 300 000 ha) is acidic ; landimprovement
Multifunctional character of rural areas		X-diversification of agriculture			

-->total output of food industry undertakings was BEEK 14.9 in 2006; this accounts for 17% of the total output of the processing industry

--> The number of employees continues to fall in the dairy industry. The Estonian dairy sector employed an average of 2531 persons in 2006

-->The average wages in the dairy sector increased by EEK 1266 (15.6%) in 2006 compared to the previous year

--> According to the Statistical Office, the meat sector employed an average of 2963 persons during 2006. The number of employees has increased by 362 (13.9%) since 2005 and by 390 (15.1%) since 2004.

--> average number of employees in the sector was 502 in 2004 and 606 or 20.7% more in 2006. Compared to 2005, the number of employees increased 10.1% in 2006.

The average gross wages in the fruits and vegetables sector were EEK 8547 per month in 2006, which is EEK 804 or 8.6% less than the national average. The wages increased 9.4% compared to 2005.

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Employed in agriculture and hunting ('000)	29.0	30.1	25.9	24.2	23.4
Employment (%)	5.0	5.1	4.4	4.1	3.9

--> Unemployment had fallen to 6.3% by 2Q 2006.

--> More than 8% of all agricultural land in use in 2006 was organically cultivated

--> The number of persons employed in fish processing has constantly decreased. Fish processing enterprises employed 2042 persons at the end of 2005

Finland					
	Agriculture	Rural Development	Africa	Desertification / Drought	Land
Democratic Participation					
Education / Capacity Building		x-improvement and maintaining of infrastructures due to a migration net loss ; installing network of polytechnics and vocational schools in rural areas ; Rural culture as resource for rural development ; life-long learning and a continuous development of human resources	x-basic infrastructure		
Occupational Health and Safety			x-improve public health infrastructure in rural areas		
Employment (Job Creation)	x-adoption of new technologies and cultivation methods and the diversification of agriculture (rural tourism)	x- gender mainstreaming ; Maintaining and increasing industrial jobs in rural areas			
ILO-Standards/ OECD guidelines					
Implication of civil society/stakeholders	x-stakeholder consultation in agricultural issues				
Poverty Eradication			x-Commitment to the values and goals of the UN Millennium Declaration ; Long-term commitment and transparency		
Knowledge Transfer					
Changing unsustainable					

patterns of consumption and production					
Water	x- diminishing water pollution by agricultural pollution				
Migration		x- increase interaction between urban and rural areas ; built incentives to stay in rural areas ; adaption of policies to the migration phenomenon			
Climate Change	x-reduce co2 emissions of the agricultural sector as third biggest source of greenhouse gases in Finland after the energy sector and industrial processes ; maintenance of the leader position in the use of renewable energies ; usage of biomass and biofuels		x-early warning systems for weather change and droughts	cf. Africa	
Biodiversity	x-maintaining and restoring original diverse habitats				
Multifunctional character of rural areas	x- fulfil the multiple functions of agriculture				

-->The total area of Finland is 390,920 km², of which 304,112 km² (78%) is land and 86,808 km² (22%) is water (sea and inland waters). Of the land area, 86% is covered by forests and 8.9% is agricultural land.

-->more than 90% of the Finnish area is classified as rural areas, with approximately 42% of the Finnish population. Only about 32% of the jobs are located in rural areas

-->Agriculture and forestry account for 4% of jobs.

-->According to calculations published by Statistics Finland (the spring of 2006), Finland's greenhouse gas emissions in 1990 totalled an amount corresponding to 71.1 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂eq.), of which agriculture accounted for 7.1 Tg CO₂, i.e. 10%

--> 11.2 % of the land area of Finland is protected. 7.6% of the forest area is strictly protected, and in addition to this forestry use is restricted in about 4.5% of the forest area ;

--> 23% of the total consumption of primary energy in Finland was produced using renewable energy sources, primarily wood and wood-based fuels and hydropower.

France					
	Agriculture	Rural Development	Africa	Desertification / Drought	Land
Democratic Participation			X-gender equality		

Education / Capacity Building		x- improving the access to local public services and jobs	X-promotion of human rights	X-capacity building for a better collective management of resources	
Occupational Health and Safety		x-protection of public health	X-child vaccination programs ; fight against HIV/Aids		
Employment (Job Creation)		X-diversification of the rural economy and an amelioration of living quality, sustainable tourism	X-improvement of income by job creation like sustainable tourism		
ILO-Standards/ OECD guidelines					
Implication of civil society/stakeholders					
Poverty Eradication	x- ensuring food safety by diversifying, adapting to climatic change		X-poverty reduction, millenium goals ; access to energy ; prevention of natural desasters ; support of panafrican initiatives ; food security	X-fight against drought and desertification, improved pastoral management,	X reduction of poor people in rural and urban zones; decreasing urban extension
Knowledge Transfer			X-support to sustainably manage biodiversity by providing French expertise		
Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production		x- promotion of sustainable tourism			x- reuse of land and its preservation; revalorisation of land; sustainable land use
Water	X-collective management of irregation measures		X-promotion of the integrated use of water ; equal access to water resources	X- efficient use of water, collective water management,	
Migration					
Climate Change	X-promotion of a sustainable agriculture, more efficient and rational use of energy ; reduction of CO2-Emissions	X-biomass as economique and ecologique chance	x- formation on climate change, realization of the Kyoto Protocol		
Biodiversity	x- protection of cultral heritage, promotion of		X-protection and sustainable management	x-reforestation	X-creating a balance between agriculture, biodiversity and

	organic farming		of biodiversity ; collective management of forests		urban settlement
Multifunctional character of rural areas	x- fulfil the multiple functions of agriculture				

--> agricultural activities on 55 % of France's surface

Germany					
	Agriculture	Rural Development	Africa	Desertification / Drought	Land
Democratic Participation			x-support successful initiatives in Africa to develop democracy, the rule of law and sustainable economic development on the continent ; participation of the population in political processes, respect for political and civic human rights; decentralization of decision making towards consumers and customers and take into consideration the specific needs of the poor		x-equal access to resources such as land ; Regional planning policy at federal and <i>Land</i> levels seeks to further intensify cross-sectoral and public discourse in future
Education / Capacity Building			x-support for partner countries in their processes of capacity development; ensure sustainable development by increased transparency and a self-contribution of partner countries ; improvement of vocational education and		

			primary education		
Occupational Health and Safety	x-improvement of professional knowledge of pesticide users		x-access of children and mothers to basic health care services ; education of health sector staff members ; reduce involuntary pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS ; prevention of malaria ; facilitate the “cross border compulsory licensing” of medicine ;		
Employment (Job Creation)	x-integrating the economic, social and environmental goals of sustainability ; job creation via the improvement of local business climate and support for small and middle businesses	x-potential sources for income: production and provision of raw materials for heat, electricity and fuels, processing and energy generation	X-enabling an environment for sustainable economic development; financial system development, and agribusiness development ; generate more income and employment for poor people		
ILO-Standards/ OECD guidelines					
Implication of civil society/stakeholders					X – besides the implication of public actors, key industry sectors of tourism, energy, agriculture and forestry should continue to figure prominently in planning considerations
Poverty Eradication	x- food security and the right to food projects in development countries as right which is enshrined in the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and	x-decent living conditions in rural areas , improving the quality of life	x-debt relief initiative (HIPC and Cologne process) * ; gender equality is a key factor for reducing worldwide poverty ; fight against	x-combating desertification is an integral component of poverty reduction ; implementing the UNCCD in National Action Plans ; promote sustainable land use	

	Cultural Rights		corruption ; implementation of quality, social and environmental standards ; special consideration to the poor in all its regulatory tools, e.g. through the promotion of lifeline consumption and cross subsidisation allowing for social tariffs	systems in arid environments and incorporate them into superior development strategies as well as into climate adaptation and mitigation strategies	
Knowledge Transfer			X-on HIV issues	x-investigating the complex causes and effects of desertification in interdisciplinary research approaches	
Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production	x-Increasing agricultural productivity is not longer the first priority in German agricultural policy but the development of the food markets and markets for renewables demand for a highly productive and sustainable agricultural production	x- consumer focus, strengthening rural areas and creating additional sources of income and fostering rural-urban connections ("Active Regions")	x-supported the EU initiative "Everything but Arms" - facilitated the export of African products like cotton to Europe ; secure and environmentally friendly supply of energy ; decentralization of decision making towards consumers and customers and take into consideration the specific needs of the poor		x- sustainable land use of Germany's territorial seas and land through sustainable management of human settlements and conservation of open spaces, supported by cross-sectoral strategies and visions for cultural landscapes ; sustainable spatial planning by taking a balanced account of the spatial implications of new demand for land, e.g. for energy generation or the cultivation of replenishable resources, and other needs such as economic development and mobility; reducing land use ; improving sustainable tourism on all levels
Water			x-water and sanitation supply mainly in small and middle urban settlements and		

			management of water resources		
Migration					
Climate Change	x- the German Government has agreed on a 21 per cent cut in the emission of greenhouse gases and has already realized 19 percentage points	x-Protecting our climate and securing energy and raw material supplies are key challenges ; sustainable energy policy with a strong focus on the expansion of renewable energies ; Biomass cultivation must not take place at the cost of nature and the environment	x-promotion of renewable energy, and greater energy efficiency*; adaptation of African agriculture to the impacts of climate change as a research priority	x-supporting natural resource and climatic protection activities ; adapt agriculture to climatic change	
Biodiversity	x- sustainable farming ; 2004, Germany launched a Pesticide Reduction Programme to decrease residues of plant protection products in foods, decrease in environmental pollution, avoiding unnecessary costs of pesticide use ; support organic farming ; promote agrobiodiversity	x-nature-friendly and environmentally compatible agriculture (“Active Regions”) ; improving the environment and the countryside ; ratification of the Convention for Biodiversity and the Cartagena Protocol		x- recognizing the fight against desertification as cross-cutting issue which touches poverty reduction, water management, climate change, knowledge transfer, agricultural, rural development..... ; preservation and reforestation of forests ;	x- sustainable land management : premium volumes will be redistributed to some extent in favour of extensively used sites and grasslands ; premia for food safety, the environment and animal welfare (cross-compliance) ; Safeguarding and developing open spaces and their ecological functions ; conserve soil as a life-sustaining resource base and habitat for humans, animals and plants, and for its role in the natural ecosystem and in hydrological and natural cycles
Multifunctional character of rural areas	x-safeguarding a multifunctional agriculture ; Diversification comprises farming and non-farming activities which allow farms to tap into new sources of income ; emphasizing the triad of social, economic and	x-improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of the rural economy.			

	environmental development				
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* only in 2002 and 2003 did Germany remit more than one billion Euro to sub-Saharan African countries

* Germany provides about Euro 100 million exclusively for renewable energy projects. Credit of Euro 150 million has created the means to tap 160 MW of wind energy in Egypt recently, thus saving 180,000 tons of CO₂ per year. A second wind park is projected with a power of 3,000 MW.

- **Africa is a top priority for German politics.** More than one billion Euros are spent annually by the German Government for the cooperation with multilateral organizations such as UN organizations, the World Bank, the European Development Fund or the Global Funds for combating HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. 165 programmes in the water sector are being implemented with a financial volume of more than 840 million Euro

- G8 Action Plan to half the poverty. Peace and security, good governance, trade, debt relief, health, education, agriculture and water are the eight sectors for Africa which are all supported by the Federal Government

- Germany is currently increasing its ODA to Euro 750 million per year, with the majority going to Africa. Germany pursues a special focus on making African economies and companies more competitive. The main economic political recommendations are the liberalization of capital and financial markets, privatization, or the design of tax and expenditure policies

Agriculture in Germany : There were around 353,000 farms with over two hectares of usable agricultural land in Germany in 2006 (1990: 667,000). The number of full-time and part-time workers engaged in farming totalled approximately 1.2 million. If upstream and downstream sectors are included, there are 3.8 million jobs in the agricultural and food sector in Germany. The share of gross value added (GVA) generated by agriculture, forestry and fisheries has fallen from 1.7% in 1990 to 0.9% in 2006 (i.e. from around €20 billion to €17.8 billion). By comparison, these sectors accounted for a 29.9% share in 1900, and even in 1950, the figure was still 11.3%. In total, 16.9 million hectares of land are utilised for agricultural purposes in Germany (i.e. around 49.3% of total area)

Main strategies of rural development : 1) a focus on *places* instead of *sectors*; and 2) a focus on *investments* instead of *subsidies*.

Bioenergy: more than 90,000 jobs in Germany are currently associated with the bioenergy sector, 21.6 billion Euro of domestic turnover in the renewable energies sector, in the year 2006 about 8.2 billion Euro (38%) could be attributed to the area of bioenergy.

increasing the share of renewable energies in electricity production to at least 12.5% by 2010 and to at least 20% by 2020,

- doubling the share of renewable energies in total energy consumption by 2010, reaching a share of 10% by 2020 and steadily increasing this share afterwards according to the national sustainability strategy,
- considerably increasing the share of biomass in primary energy consumption in the medium term and
- increasing the share of biofuels in total fuel consumption to achieve a net GHG reduction of 5% in 2015 and 10% in 2020 compared to fossil fuels resulting in a biofuel consumption of approximately 20% by volumen or 17% by energy content by 2020.

In 2006, renewable resources were grown on 1.6 million hectares of land (13% of arable land in Germany), including around 1.4 million hectares of crops for use as an energy source (about 1.1 million hectares for rapeseed for biodiesel, about 160,000 hectares for maize for biogas, about 100,000 hectares for cereal for ethanol). About 265,000 hectares were used for material recovery.

Hungary					
	Agriculture	Rural Development	Africa	Desertification / Drought	Land
Democratic Participation					
Education / Capacity		x-develop environmental			

Building		awareness			
Occupational Health and Safety					
Employment (Job Creation)	x-improve the level of employment in rural areas by developing the forestry sector ; supporting tourism activities	x-create and preserve jobs outside the agricultural activities ; Sustainable tourism			
ILO-Standards/ OECD guidelines					
Implication of civil society/stakeholders					
Poverty Eradication		x-support of poor rural communities			
Knowledge Transfer					
Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production					
Water				x-research studies to assess changes through droughts ; improved water management systems	
Migration		x-reverse the migration of qualified labor force from rural to urban areas			
Climate ChangeB		x-renewable resources and the use of biomass for energetic purposes		x- improved weather forecasts and monitoring ; reforestation	
Biodiversity	x-preserve and sustain species and habitats				
Multifunctional character of rural areas					

Iceland					
	Agriculture	Rural Development	Africa	Desertification / Drought	Land
Democratic Participation					
Education / Capacity					x-increase public awareness

Building					of land care
Occupational Health and Safety					
Employment (Job Creation)					
ILO-Standards/ OECD guidelines					
Implication of civil society/stakeholders					
Poverty Eradication					
Knowledge Transfer			x- possibility students to study at the Agricultural University of Iceland		
Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production					
Water					
Migration					
Climate Change					
Biodiversity					
Multifunctional character of rural areas					

Lithuania					
	Agriculture	Rural Development	Africa	Desertification / Drought	Land
Democratic Participation					
Education / Capacity Building	x-training and improvement of professional skills of individuals engaged in agricultural sector and supports the participation of agricultural entities in exhibitions, fairs and contests				
Occupational Health and Safety					
Employment (Job Creation)					

ILO-Standards/ OECD guidelines					
Implication of civil society/stakeholders					
Poverty Eradication					
Knowledge Transfer					
Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production					
Water					
Migration					
Climate Change					
Biodiversity					
Multifunctional character of rural areas					

- >As of early 2004, the area of land used for agricultural activities made up 3.96 million ha, including 2.62 million ha, or 66.2 % of total land used for agricultural activities
-->One third of Lithuania's population lives in rural areas and about half of the population employed in rural areas is engaged in agriculture (48 %)
-->The second largest employer in rural areas is service sector – it employs 21 % of the total rural working population

Norway					
	Agriculture	Rural Development	Africa	Desertification / Drought	Land
Democratic Participation	x -measures designed to give men and women equal rights on respect of purchase and inheritance of farms and farmland		x - women participation in national and local government on equal basis, securing their legal, economic and social independence: good quality education with a right-based perspective		x - encourage women to participate in all levels. Municipalities are required to provide the conditions both in planning and implementing measures than take into account specific interests of women, children, disabled and indigenous
Education / Capacity Building		x - capacity building for small and medium-sized enterprises	x - providing assistance towards the development and management of electricity: integrated framework for trade-related technical support		x - providing tools to municipalities to draw up strategies for safeguarding agricultural landscapes and protecting cultivated and cultivable land
Occupational Health and					

Safety					
Employment (Job Creation)	x - policies and programmes to enhance agricultural productivity and farmers' incomes; the liberalisation of agricultural product markets through bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements (including WTO Doha Round)	x - improved access for producers to local markets			
ILO-Standards/ OECD guidelines					
Implication of civil society/stakeholders			x - fostering conflict resolution and peace building through civilian components as priority for development		x - co-operation between national and private parties; involvement of all stakeholders in planning processes – municipal authorities, local communities for a nationwide planning
Poverty Eradication			x - priority on the development of the energy sector as a means of poverty reduction		
Knowledge Transfer	x - improvement of national warning systems for monitoring food supply and demand and household access to food				x - to provide the latest information on development of the environment by improving statistics and indicators of physical development as efficient tools for benchmarking cities both within Norway and internationally
Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production		x -improved access to reliable and affordable energy services and the promotion of modern biomass technologies and fuelwood sources			x - development of wind power
Water	x -actions to improve water management in agriculture				

	(efficient use of both water and energy, and improvement of irrigation)				
Migration					
Climate Change	x - weather insurance schemes for farmers				
Biodiversity				x -to increase financial support through multilateral organisations for the establishment of mechanisms for certification and handling large transfers of funding for forest-related measures	x - safeguarding the wild reindeer in the Norwegian mountain fauna for the establishment of conservation areas by taking biodiversity and outdoor recreation into consideration
Multifunctional character of rural areas	x -to diversify agricultural production systems, e.g. new markets for value-added agricultural products	x - enhancement of sustainable tourism development			

(1) The country is not affected by desertification or drought and has therefore not drawn up a national policy on these topics. The Norwegian government is focused on international cooperation and engagement concerning this area. The approach to addressing these problems are established in two ways: the link between desertification and drought with climate change on the one hand; and conflict, humanitarian crises and food security on the other.

Poland					
	Agriculture	Rural Development	Africa	Desertification / Drought	Land
Democratic Participation					
Education / Capacity Building	x-organisation of trainings and other educational projects and workshops for the population which will contribute to the improvement of environmental awareness	x-support for the development of technical and social infrastructure ; equal opportunity for education of young generation as well as life-long learning ; building of social capital via stimulation of rural inhabitants			
Occupational Health and Safety					
Employment (Job)		x-conditions for new non-			

Creation)		agricultural jobs ; diversification towards non- agricultural activities			
ILO-Standards/ OECD guidelines					
Implication of civil society/stakeholders					
Poverty Eradication		x- integration of poverty reduction strategies into rural development			
Knowledge Transfer					
Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production	x-Reduction of water and energy consumption in production and services in agriculture				
Water	x-Actions to improve water management in agriculture				
Migration		x- reverse the trend of migration to urban areas			
Climate Change	x-energy from renewable resources in particular wind, water, geothermal energy, solar energy, biogas and biomass				
Biodiversity					
Multifunctional character of rural areas	x- fulfil the multiple functions of agriculture				

Serbia					
	Agriculture	Rural Development	Africa	Desertification / Drought	Land
Democratic Participation					
Education / Capacity Building		x-Strengthening rural infrastructure			
Occupational Health and Safety					
Employment (Job Creation)		x-diversification of the rural economy			
ILO-Standards/ OECD					

guidelines					
Implication of civil society/stakeholders		x-activation of local actors and stakeholders			
Poverty Eradication		x-increase the quality of life in rural areas, via improved access to basic services and infrastructure			
Knowledge Transfer					
Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production					
Water					
Migration					
Climate Change		x-cleaner and more environmentally friendly production techniques			
Multifunctional character of rural areas					

Spain					
	Agriculture	Rural Development	Africa	Desertification / Drought	Land
Democratic Participation	x - agricultural reforms to ensure the gender equitable access to land resources	x -access to land tenure			x - promotion to equal access of women related to land and their full participation in this process
Education / Capacity Building		x - training for small and medium businesses		x -guidelines for strategic planning for the protection and sustainable order of ecosystems in areas prone to drought	
Occupational Health and Safety		x - a better access to basic services and infrastructure in rural areas (i.e. enough housing, education, labour opportunities, health and drainage)			

Employment (Job Creation)	x -policies and programmes to improve agricultural productivity and increase farmers' income; measures for the improvement and the development of infrastructure to enhance the market distribution	x - main economic growth propellers and social development in rural areas (i.e. agriculture, small and medium businesses' development, employment and other non agricultural sectors)		x - policies and practices addressed to prevent soil degradation and recover the productivity of lands	x - local programmes based on the community to improve the productivity of soil and the efficient use of water resources
ILO-Standards/ OECD guidelines					
Implication of civil society/stakeholders	x -bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements that have been signed to liberalise agricultural products' market	x - local rural communities' and organisations' empowerment, especially for those living in poverty			x -land resources' planning and development for the participation of stakeholders in this area, including indigenous people and peasants without land; strengthening land management systems
Poverty Eradication	x - approaches of sustainable food production based on the community and the indigenous people	x - integration of rural development strategies into strategies for poverty eradication or other economic and development strategies			x - programmes empowering people living in poverty to increase their access to land ownership
Knowledge Transfer				x - technical applications of cartographic representation of risk areas, the elaboration of agro-methodological models, multidisciplinary and comprehensive harvest prediction and computerised analysis of food supply and demand	x - integrated evaluations of socio-economic and environment potential of land resources; development and utilisation of indicators of land use and relating monitoring systems; the use of the Geographic Information System for an efficient use of the land's resources
Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production	x - actions addressed to improve water management in agriculture, and measures	x - a better access to reliable and affordable energy services and modern technologies for			

	for the effective and efficient use of energy and other essential inputs for the sustainable agricultural production	the use of biomass and firewood resources; commercialisation of the use of biomass operations in rural areas Economic incentives to promote low-cost technologies' adaptation with regard to rural development			
Water	x - saving and the improving the efficiency in the use of water by financing the consolidation of infrastructure of existing irrigated lands			x -national strategies and provisions' preparation dealing with the deficiencies on the fields of food and water affected by drought	
Migration		x – tackling causes for migration towards urban zones and the application of policies to reverse this tendency			x - strategic urban planning dealing to organise urban growth, limiting urban incontrollable expansion and reducing the number of people living in poverty in urban and rural areas
Climate Change				x - the use of meteorological information, prediction systems, observation and early warning to mitigate drought effects	x - application of techniques and methodologies to evaluate the potential adverse effects of climate change on wetlands
Biodiversity				x -forestry and reforestation programmes with drought-resistant species of rapid growth.	
Multifunctional character of rural areas	x -measures to diversify the systems of agricultural production, including the development of new markets for the valued-added agricultural product				

Sweden

	Agriculture	Rural Development	Africa	Desertification / Drought	Land
Democratic Participation					
Education / Capacity Building		x-high quality of life in rural areas, including access to the services and infrastructure required to provide favourable conditions to people			
Occupational Health and Safety					
Employment (Job Creation)		x- facilitate greater diversification of the rural economy, promote higher employment and quality of life for rural residents			
ILO-Standards/ OECD guidelines					
Implication of civil society/stakeholders					x-include various stakeholders in Planning and development of land resources
Poverty Eradication	x – overriding objective of global development				
Knowledge Transfer					
Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production	x-promotion of fair trade (labelling)				
Water					
Migration		x-crucial that women have the same opportunities for paid work and leisure as men to avoid their moving away			
Climate Change	x-sustainable society based on renewable energy and renewable primary products				
Biodiversity	x- protect cultural heritage values and biodiversity				
Multifunctional character	x- fulfil the multiple				

of rural areas	functions of agriculture				
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Switzerland					
	Agriculture	Rural Development	Africa	Desertification / Drought	Land
Democratic Participation			x-focus on women as key role in agricultural production	x- participatory approaches to natural resources management insisting on the participation of women	x-participatory processes involving the civil society and community based organisations with a high priority
Education / Capacity Building		x- increase the amount of money available for family allowances ; increase the support to farmers who would like to get a new profession	x-capacity strengthening on local levels is a key component of all agricultural programmes	x- strengthening of capacities, training (at socio-organisational, technical, managerial and institutional levels)	
Occupational Health and Safety					
Employment (Job Creation)		x- create new job opportunities			
ILO-Standards/ OECD guidelines					
Implication of civil society/stakeholders	x-establish a multi-stakeholder platform for sustainable agriculture			x- involving the civil society and community based organisations	
Poverty Eradication	x- secure provision of food to the population	x- reduce the inequality between the regions	x- food security and self-sufficiency as goal of development policies ; prioritise food crops than non-food crops		
Knowledge Transfer				x- support for agricultural research (crops, soil, production systems) in arid and semi-arid areas	
Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production		x-implements the Johannesburg Declaration concerning the promotion of sustainable consumption and			

		production patterns (Marrakech-Process) within the context of an integrated product policy (IPP6) ; Public and private demand for products with high social, economic and ecological standards should be encouraged			
Water	x-maintain water resources				
Migration		x-enhancing decentralized settlement			
Climate Change		x-speeding up in the process of substituting fossil energy with renewable energies			
Biodiversity	x-maintain biodiversity and research on the agriculture's impact on it				
Multifunctional character of rural areas	x- fulfil the multiple functions of agriculture				

--> 63'500 farms in Switzerland cultivating an area of some 10'300 km² which covers around a quarter of the total country area. The average farm size is 16.7 ha. 3% of the total population work in the agriculture sector. The annual production of Swiss agriculture makes up less than 60% of all foodstuff consumed in Switzerland. More than 40% of consumed food is based on imports.

--> Between 1965 and 2005 the number of farms fell by more than 60% (160'000 to 63'500).

AFRICA

Ghana					
	Agriculture	Rural Development	Africa	Desertification / Drought	Land
Democratic Participation					
Education / Capacity Building				x – strengthening and building incentives for community based action ; improved capacity to anticipate and to respond to desertification and drought;	

				awareness campaigns on the environment, afforestation	
Occupational Health and Safety					
Employment (Job Creation)					
ILO-Standards/ OECD guidelines					
Implication of civil society/stakeholders				x-assessment and assigning responsibilities to various stakeholders	
Poverty Eradication				x – connecting desertification/drought issues with the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategies	
Knowledge Transfer					
Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production					
Water				x – development of watershed management	
Migration					
Climate Change				x – introduction of a monitoring system and forecasting of weather changes	
Biodiversity					
Multifunctional character of rural areas					

Mali					
	Agriculture	Rural Development	Africa	Desertification / Drought	Land
Democratic Participation					
Education / Capacity Building		x-improving infrastructure and access to public education and health facilities		x-sensibilisation for environment issues at the school level	

Occupational Health and Safety					
Employment (Job Creation)					
ILO-Standards/ OECD guidelines					
Implication of civil society/stakeholders					
Poverty Eradication					
Knowledge Transfer					
Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production					
Water				x- improved water gestion	
Migration					
Climate Change					
Multifunctional character of rural areas					

West Asia

Jordan					
	Agriculture	Rural Development	Africa	Desertification / Drought	Land
Democratic Participation	x - Increase women participation in agricultural development			x-training of the local community to make it involved within the decisions and handling	x- laws to guarantee land and water use rights and legal security of tenure population
Education / Capacity Building	x-Improve the technical and managerial capabilities	x- Enhance the capabilities of farmers and agricultural workers, and develop their knowledge base and abilities to effectively participate in the socioeconomic development of the rural areas		x-permanency of the work training programs on the drought issues	x-Train national staff in land-use planning and rangeland management.

Occupational Health and Safety		x-Improved access to basic services and infrastructure in rural areas (e.g. adequate shelter, education, employment opportunities, health, sanitation).			
Employment (Job Creation)	x - Provide new job opportunities and work in the agricultural sector as objective of the agricultural development strategy (ADS) ; Increase incomes of farmers and workers in the supporting agricultural activities				
ILO-Standards/ OECD guidelines					
Implication of civil society/stakeholders	cf.rural development	x-working with farmers and stakeholders for a sustainable development of rural areas			x-Planning and development of land resources involving all land stakeholders, including indigenous and landless
Poverty Eradication	x- Improve health, educational, social services, and living standards for rural people	x-Empowerment of local rural communities living in poverty and their organizations ; improve food security			
Knowledge Transfer					
Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production					
Water	x-Actions to improve water management in agriculture			x - Diversify agricultural production systems through development of watersheds, using suitable water-harvesting techniques ; Research on ways of reducing water loss from soils, on increasing the water absorption capacities	

				of soils and on water harvesting technologies	
Migration					
Climate Change				x-Improved use of and local access to climate and weather information, forecasts, early warning and information networking to combat desertification.	
Biodiversity	x - Conserve land, water and natural vegetation ; sustainable and long-term agricultural production ; agricultural pest control			x-afforestation and reforestation programs	
Multifunctional character of rural areas	x				

--> The contribution of Agriculture to the GDP, at current prices, has declined steadily from 14.4 percent in 1971, to 8.3 percent in 1975, to 7.1 percent in 1980, to 6 percent in 1995 and finally to 3 percent in 2006.

-->It depends heavily on imports to feed its population of about 5.5 million (2006). It will have to feed at least two more million people by the year 2010 if the present rate of population growth remains at its 2000 level of 2.8 percent per

Asia

Cambodia					
	Agriculture	Rural Development	Africa	Desertification / Drought	Land
Democratic Participation					x-provide stronger ownership rights for land already possessed by the households
Education / Capacity Building		x-measures to improve public education and rural infrastructure			x-decentralizing public services financed by land taxes which need to be introduced
Occupational Health and Safety		x-measures to improve public health care			
Employment (Job					

Creation)					
ILO-Standards/ OECD guidelines					
Implication of civil society/stakeholders					x - implication of civil society in Land Dispute Monitoring Networks
Poverty Eradication					x-eradication of extreme poverty by 2015 by eradicating involuntary landlessness ; lack of access to land as a main reason for poverty – scenarios for the distribution of land ownership; increasing the productivity of land
Knowledge Transfer					
Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production					
Water					
Migration					
Climate Change					
Biodiversity					
Multifunctional character of rural areas					

-->about 80 percent of the labor force in agriculture, and about 60 percent of the total labor force in subsistence farming

-->70 percent of the population engaged in agriculture and subsistence consumption absorbing nearly twothirds of agricultural output

Fiji					
	Agriculture	Rural Development	Africa	Desertification / Drought	Land
Democratic Participation		x-At community levels resource owners and users need to be organized and empowered to plan and manage their resources in order to provide the bottom up input necessary in the			

		interactive resources management			
Education / Capacity Building	x-Strengthen agricultural training institutions to improve training services to all stakeholders	x- providing basic infrastructure like rural roads and housing ; education and training for a well-educated and high-skilled labor force especially in rural areas ; awareness raising for sustainable development			x-education, training and awareness raising on sustainable land use, husbandry practices to maintain a quality soil
Occupational Health and Safety		x-improve people's health			
Employment (Job Creation)		x-ensure decent jobs in rural areas			
ILO-Standards/ OECD guidelines					x- implication of civil society organizations towards a National Housing Strategy
Implication of civil society/stakeholders	x- Strengthen agricultural training institutions to improve training services to all stakeholders				
Poverty Eradication	x-Promote food safety and quality programmes	x-improve living standards			x- provide decent housing possibilities in urban squatter areas ; increased stakeholder participation in land planning
Knowledge Transfer					
Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production					
Water	x- maintain clean water				
Migration		x – Towns and cities as service centers for rural hinterlands			
Climate Change	x- more efficient and effective use of energy			x-predict weather changes	

Biodiversity					
Multifunctional character of rural areas					

--> Large-scale agriculture comprises mainly of palm oil, coconut, sugarcane, cocoa and coffee plantations, and beef cattle

--> total population of 840,000, of which 50% are urban citizens and 50% are rural villagers

Nauru					
	Agriculture	Rural Development	Africa	Desertification / Drought	Land
Democratic Participation	x-gender equity		x-gender equity ;		
Education / Capacity Building					
Occupational Health and Safety					
Employment (Job Creation)					
ILO-Standards/ OECD guidelines					
Implication of civil society/stakeholders			x-participation of major groups		
Poverty Eradication	X-food security				
Knowledge Transfer					
Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production					
Water				x-improve reliable and accessible water supply through rain and groundwater sources	
Migration					
Climate Change					
Multifunctional character of rural areas					

Republic of Korea					
	Agriculture	Rural Development	Africa	Desertification / Drought	Land
Democratic Participation	x-agricultural policies from a viewpoint of gender equality				
Education / Capacity Building		x-improve welfare and education system in rural areas	x- develop human resources by providing educational opportunities for less-privileged people ; Expansion of vocational training facilities ; Establish and support systems related to vocational training ; Training for the purpose of nurturing skilled industrial manpower ; eradicating illiteracy ; training programs in Korea		
Occupational Health and Safety	x-expand infrastructure for welfare by increasing financial support in pension and health insurance and establishing social security net for rural areas	x-improve basic living environment and to expand access to infrastructure in rural areas ; expand the social security net befitting ; Reduction of expenses for pension and health insurance and increase of support for agricultural disaster to enhance general living standards of rural workers to the level of those of urban workers	focused on four areas of basic health and reproduction health: medical services, basic health, basic health equipment, health policy management ; Invitational training programs held in Korea to prevent and eradicate HIV/AIDS in Africa		
Employment (Job Creation)	x-diversifying agricultural production by developing industrial complexes of rural areas, promotion of farm produce processing businesses, development of	cf. agriculture			

	green tourism, and development of tradition theme villages				
ILO-Standards/ OECD guidelines					
Implication of civil society/stakeholders					
Poverty Eradication	x-stockpiling for food security	X-decent life in rural areas	x- with a focus on African agriculture		
Knowledge Transfer			x- IT training		
Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production		x-promotion of recycling in rural areas			x-Comprehensive Plan of National Land aims for revamp of national space structure & division of function by region, establishment of policy for national balanced development and promotion of regional industry, efficient use and management of national resources including land, water, forestry, and marine, improvement of living conditions and quality of life
Water	x-decrease loss and expand utilization of water resources by establishing reservoirs and dams which reserve waters from rivers ; irrigation systems		x-securing drinking water	X-mitigation of water shortness in dry seasons	
Migration		X-encourage inflow of urban residents into rural areas by expanding spaces for decent residence			
Climate Change					
Biodiversity					
Multifunctional character of rural areas	x- ensure multiple character of agricultural regions				

-->From 1992 to 2002, the Republic of Korea invested USD 84billion in promoting measures for structural improvement of rural and fishery areas

America

Canada					
	Agriculture	Rural Development	Africa	Desertification / Drought	Land
Democratic Participation	x - increase Aboriginal involvement in the sector and associated opportunities	x – initiatives for a greater economic independence of women, greater equality in education and a stronger role for women in decision-making; the empowerment of local rural communities, especially those in poverty and their organizations	x – the empowerment of the poor, including women and disadvantaged people		x - promoting women’s equal access to and full participation in land decision-making; gender mainstreaming of all land policies and strategies
Education / Capacity Building	x – building participation and community-based and indigenous approaches to sustainable agriculture	x - capacity building for small and medium-sized enterprises through federal and provincial training, education and skill enhancement programs for individuals, businesses and communities	x – capacity building of local governments/communities to manage resources effectively, including measures to strengthen participatory decision-making	x – desertification and land degradation impact assessment	
Occupational Health and Safety					
Employment (Job Creation)	x - the promotion and development of Aboriginal infrastructures to support a competitive and innovative sector; improving farm production and farm systems through structural reform, adjustment and renewal	x - building driving forces for economic growth and social development in rural areas (e.g. agriculture, small and medium enterprise development, employment and other non-agricultural sector); improved access for producers to local markets	x - projects to documenting means for local communities to enhance the resilience of peasant economies to make them adaptable to the global market		

ILO-Standards/ OECD guidelines					
Implication of civil society/stakeholders	x – building participation and community-based and indigenous approaches to sustainable agriculture			x – the Agriculture Policy Framework forms the basis of federal, provincial and territorial governments to develop programs to inform and encourage farmers to adopt sustainable land management practices	x – land resources cooperation and collaboration between the two levels of government, indigenous peoples and private landowners, landless population, and municipal governments having been delegated authority from provincial governments to make land-use planning decisions
Poverty Eradication		x – the reduction of regional economic and income disparities, the promotion of equal opportunities, economic growth and diversification, human resource and the promotion of social, economic development while preserving and enhancing the quality of the natural environment; poverty reduction through income support measures, the tax system and the promotion of self-sufficiency; improve access to basic services and infrastructure in rural areas (e.g. adequate shelter, education, employment opportunities, health, sanitation)	x – in addition to supporting social and economic dimensions, especially in rural areas, Canada supports increased sustainable agricultural production, growth in exports, greater access to credit nutrition, and gender equality; improving equitable access to education, health (HIV/AIDS), and other basic services		
Knowledge Transfer	x - the National Land and Water Information Service project strengthens the	x – the development of tools and environmental information that supports	x – improvements in scientific and technical information, education		x – development and use of land-use indicators and related monitoring systems;

	capacity of land managers to make better decision about land use providing interactive maps and tools focusing on land, soil, water, climate and biodiversity resources	and informs local and regional agricultural land-use planning decision makers, the use of knowledge and geographic information systems; to explore, develop and disseminate information regarding renewable and affordable energy sources	and skills training		the use of knowledge and information systems for integrated planning and management of land resources by providing geospatial information, decision-support tools, and improvements in national data collection, analysis and reporting
Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production	x - emerging technologies that enhance rural energy transition and productivity through agricultural bioenergy production	x – improvement in the access to reliable and affordable energy services; modern biomass technologies and fuel wood sources; commercialization of biomass operations in rural areas; bioeconomy for the development of sustainable agriculture and agri-food industry	x – improving access to modern energy services, clean water, and sanitation		
Water			x – developing integrated water resources management plans and to include water issues in poverty reduction strategies	x – National Water Supply Expansion Program assists producers to develop and enhance long-term agricultural water supplies in order to reduce the risk of future water shortages meeting at the same time the agricultural sector needs	
Migration		x – the implementation of measures to encourage youth to remain in their communities and strategies to attract youth back			x – strategic urban planning approaches aimed at managing urban growth, limiting urban sprawl and reducing the number of people living in poverty in urban and rural areas
Climate Change			x – action-research projects to develop innovative strategies for	x – use of climate and weather information, forecast, monitoring and	

			mitigation and resilience to climate-induced challenges affecting smallholder farmers in Africa (“Enhancing adaptive capacity of local communities to pressures of climate change”)	early warning to mitigate the effects of drought	
Biodiversity				x – afforestation and reforestation programmes using drought-resistant, fast-growing species	
Multifunctional character of rural areas		x – fostering other opportunities for development and governmental initiatives to facilitating the conditions for small business growth and economic diversification; the enhancement of sustainable tourism development			

Africa: Canada’s document on Africa comprehensively covers each area of CSD’s themes. Within the document conventions, plans, frameworks, agreements, summits and documents regarding cooperation are well indicated.

Agriculture: Canada has a substantive policy on international food aid by enhancing contribution of agricultural trade to economic development, poverty reduction and food security (cf. Canada International Development Agency CIDA <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/index-e.htm>)

Colombia					
	Agriculture	Rural Development	Africa	Desertification / Drought	Land
Democratic Participation					
Education / Capacity Building					
Occupational Health and Safety					
Employment (Job Creation)					

ILO-Standards/ OECD guidelines					
Implication of civil society/stakeholders				x - articulated cooperation with other national and international activities based upon the ecosystem approach	
Poverty Eradication				x- elimination of regional economic and social unevenness, especially associated to food, land slides and drought risks	
Knowledge Transfer				x - scientific and technological development	
Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production					
Water				x - integral water management; restoration of river basins	
Migration					
Climate Change					
Biodiversity				x - to guarantee the proper management of the soil, water, living resources and their ecosystems	
Multifunctional character of rural areas				x - formulation of a territorial development policy	

→ 16.95% of national territory is presenting processes of desertification in different levels.

El Salvador					
	Agriculture	Rural Development	Africa	Desertification / Drought	Land
Democratic Participation	x - women participation, support for their improvement of their living conditions				x - gender equality for the access of women to forest resources; special attention is paid on the evaluation of the progress of the sustainable use of resources informing to the public and

					stakeholders about the improvement in sustainable matters
Education / Capacity Building				x - capacity building in communities on the basic principles of methodological behaviours and implementation of early warning systems to prevent negative effects from droughts and/or floods	x - ecology awareness on the rational use of resources with the implementation of initiatives on the matter; the forestry research links the projects and the education in order that next generations adopt scientific knowledge relative to the forest conservation
Occupational Health and Safety					
Employment (Job Creation)	x - family-base agriculture, diversification and intensification of agricultural, livestock and fishing production oriented to the market - Financial credits for approximately 7,000 producers for the development of small agro-industries	x - family sustainability as a strategic objective to promote rural poor families incorporation into productive activities to increasing their incomes and their generation of assets; economic support through micro-credits for productive projects; infrastructure			
ILO-Standards/ OECD guidelines					
Implication of civil society/stakeholders					x - a team will be integrated by members from civil society, associations and forest corporations, forest stakeholders and technicians in order to unify efforts to maintaining and keeping track of the information system

Poverty Eradication	x - housing and services improvement; works' and services' support in rural communities	x - the creation of a diversified rural economic space and integrated to the urban areas; fostering a modern rural society, organised and with equity with no extreme poverty			x - increase the level of social and productive benefits
Knowledge Transfer	x - national capacity strength for agricultural technology innovation; sustainable use of genetic resources			x - research and dissemination of methods to reduce the loss of water in soils; increase the capacity of water absorption and technologies in areas affected by drought	
Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production	x - strength of adequate alimentary habits				
Water	x - comprehensive management of water resources and the promotion of irrigation in small scale				
Migration					
Climate Change	x - the modernization of the National Emergency System; the implementation of local emergency plans in order to reduce local risks caused by climate change				
Biodiversity					

Multifunctional character of rural areas	x - promotion of non-rural activities	x - strong support to on non-traditional agricultural production and ethnic products; ecotourism development			x - through local integration mechanisms it is intended to diversify local economies in order to enhance the variety in the production of wood and non-wood economic activities
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→ The international falling commodity prices, especially in the coffee sector which is the major country's export commodity, has contributed to the increase of unemployment in the rural sector. To offset this problem, the federal government promotes mechanisms to support coffee production through the emission of bonds for environmental services that allow coffee producers pay 30% discount of the toll paid to the Environmental Trust for the Preservation of the Forest for Coffee Production (FICAFE).

Mexico					
	Agriculture	Rural Development	Africa	Desertification / Drought	Land
Democratic Participation	x - encourage the organising and social participation of farmer workers on the identification of their needs and demands, the evaluation of projects and the Programme* oriented to their requirements, based on self-managerial processes				
Education / Capacity Building					
Occupational Health and Safety					
Employment (Job Creation)					
ILO-Standards/ OECD guidelines					
Implication of civil society/stakeholders	x - promotion and coordination of the three levels of government, as				

	well as of social and private organisms, national and international for the development of projects to generate better welfare conditions for farmer workers				
Poverty Eradication	x - improve farm workers' living conditions through processes of social promotion, institutional coordination and social compromise with producers, social organism and beneficiaries				
Knowledge Transfer					
Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production					
Water					
Migration	x - promotion of farm workers' settlements in their original communities by improving the general labour conditions and migration				
Climate Change					
Biodiversity					
Multifunctional character of rural areas					

* Agriculture report based on the Agricultural Programme for Farm Workers (Programa de Jornaleros Agrícolas)

→ Soil degradation has reached 95 million ha of the country, of which 23% of the country represents degradation caused by natural conditions (climate-change causes). Adding this percentage and the percentage of the surface affected by human activities, represents the 71% of land of the whole country. (SEMARNAT, 2002)

There is no information available on policies/strategies for rural development, Africa, Desertification/Drought and Land in the information submitted by the country for the UN National Sustainable Development Strategies Report. The information regarding agriculture is specially focused on the Agricultural Program for Farm Workers and not on an overall sector approach.